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November 17, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870



Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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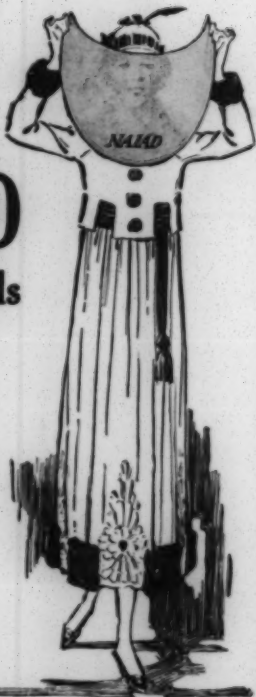
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly, Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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On to Washington

In less than a month the suffrage hosts will assemble, in person and by proxy, in Washington, D. C., for the

49th Annual Convention of the

National American Woman Suffrage Association

The Place is Poli's Theatre

The Date is December 11-15

The Particular Purpose Is

To Insure the Passage of the

Federal Suffrage Amendment

By the

Sixty-fifth Congress

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 24.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poinexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Baker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee
September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 17, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Acknowledgments

FROM every state in the Union, from Panama, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Great Britain, France, Russia, telegrams of congratulation and rejoicing over the great New York victory have come to our office. So numerous have these been that it is impossible to acknowledge them all in any other way than by this public announcement. Each message added to the cumulative evidence that all over the world watchful eyes had been turned upon New York in expectant hope that the votes would show the Empire State leading in the world's battle of democracy. It did not fail us. We are all happy, and with renewed courage we shall again ask Congress to submit the Federal Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states. We invite all those who rejoice with us over the New York victory to join in the appeal to Congress. The amendment should pass the coming session. It should be ratified in 1919 and thus commemorate with one grand victory the half century of never-ending struggle since brave little Wyoming led the way; 1869-1919. Come join in the army of liberty at home, democracy abroad.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Rendering unto Caesar

WITH every political party in the state of New York now pointing out how much it did for suffrage, it is evident that the suffrage victory perches on the banners of all with equal agility and that to one and all the thanks of New York women are due.

Chairman George A. Glynn, of the Republican State Committee, is calling attention to the support given by the Republican machinery under Governor Whitman. And certainly Governor Whitman did help.

The Democrats are saying, "You went in with us, so we did it." And certainly there was strong Democratic support.

And certainly Morris Hillquit's eloquent and incontrovertible pleas for suffrage had their effect on the Socialist vote.

And certainly the Fusionists were with us. One assembly district leader, Miss B. C. Howard, of the 9th, reports, for instance, a majority of 1,503 in her district, which gave Mitchel a majority of nearly 2,000.

In fact, when you consider that suffrage had Democratic, Republican, Fusion and Socialist support, you will admit that it commanded a combination that couldn't be beaten.

The Immediate Program in New York

AS responsive as ever to the leadership of Mary Garrett Hay, Assembly District leaders, Election District captains and workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party met at headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth street, Monday, November 12, and with great enthusiasm determined on a safe and sane campaign for the Federal Amendment. The future program was summed up in a resolution which read:

Resolved, That we line up our forces behind the National American Woman Suffrage Association and conduct a safe, sane and constructive campaign for the Federal Amendment;

Resolved, That to this end, we appoint a Federal Amendment Committee, to be composed of five members, appointed by the boroughs; a Congressional Chairman for each Congressional district throughout the city, and sixty-two leaders of the Assembly Districts, these members to work along the quiet, dignified, educational lines followed by the National Association until the Federal Amendment is passed by Congress.

It is taken for granted that the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will take similar action at its forty-ninth convention, which meets in New York City on November 21. The need for holding together the suffrage organizations of state and city for the immediate present is very patent. They must function as guide and teacher in the matter of practical politics. There is a great deal that women, even suffrage workers, do not know with regard to the political situation confronting them. How soon can they vote? What will be the occasion of their first exercise of the franchise?, etc.

The suffrage organizations will be needed, too, in the work of getting out the vote. The woman indifferent to suffrage was the bête noir of the suffrage campaign; the voter indifferent to his opportunity has long been the bête noir of men interested in good government; the voter indifferent to her opportunity will in all probability be the bête noir of the women interested in good government.

To hold the women together in the old groups until the full lesson of political enfranchisement and application has been learned, and taught to such groups as the foreign-born, to the over-rich and leisured, to the indifferent, and to the office hungry, should be and will be, it is now assured, the immediate program of the state and city organizations.

A normal school course for new voters will be opened imme-

diately at the city headquarters. Experts will give instruction and Suffrage Party leaders will attend, to prepare themselves to establish similar classes for the women of their districts later. The policies of the different political parties will be explained and bureaus of political education will also be established for the women voters.

The elections in which the new voters of New York state are interested first are the special election in April, on local option, and the primaries for the general election in November. The registration of women voters must be provided for by legislation prior to the April election. It is expected that recommendation for the passage of a bill to provide for a special enrollment, so that women may vote in the state primaries next fall, will be embodied in the Governor's annual message to the Legislature.

Why Worry?

ONE of the things that women seeking the vote have learned is not to be afraid of America's foreign-born population. To the politician, to the clubman, to the kid-gloved set, to the high-brow, to all people, in fact, who are in touch with special superficial processes of life rather than with its mainspring, the foreign-born constitute either a temptation or a fear. To suffragists the foreign-born are a hope and a promise. Seeking the vote, suffragists have come to know what and how much the foreign-born have to offer to America. They have come to know it through coming to know foreign-born women, their habits of thrift, their intensive neighborliness, the pathetic yet inspirational quality of their concern in their children's advancement. For these powerful, first-hand reasons, if for no others, suffragists have always smiled at the fears of the élite who were willing to give Fifth Avenue women a vote, but afraid of the women on Hester Street.

Even for those of little faith in the foreign-born there remains the reassurance of this indubitable array of figures:

There were 1,221,013 foreign-born males of voting age in New York at the time of the last census. Of these 41.1 per cent. or 502,083 were naturalized. There are 1,432,423 foreign-born males in New York; so that the number over 21 is about six-sevenths of the whole. There are 1,296,849 foreign-born females. If six-sevenths of them, the same proportion as the males, are over 21, then 1,111,585 are over 21. If the same proportion of these should be naturalized as in the case of the men, then 41.1 per cent, or 456,863 would be naturalized.

There are 2,836,773 males over 21, both native and foreign-born (see page 212, Vol. III, Census). Of these 1,221,013 are foreign-born and 1,615,760 are native-born. There are 3,078,704 native-born males of all ages. That is to say, 16-30 or 8-15 of the native-born male population are over 21.

Now for the women: There are 3,158,669 native-born females of all ages. If the proportion over 21 is the same as in the case of the men, approximately 8-15, or 1,684,623 of them, are over 21. Now contrast the potential voting strength of the native-born women as shown by that figure with the potential voting strength of the foreign-born women as shown by the number of those to be naturalized, namely 456,863.

Native-born men and women together have a potential voting

strength of 3,300,383. Foreign-born men and women together have a potential voting strength of 958,946.

Why worry?

The Ladies' Auxiliary

ALREADY men's Republican committees and men's Democratic committees are reaching out to the New York women voters with the thought of forming them into "auxiliaries." And already suffrage leaders are urging New York women to make haste slowly into partisan affiliations of any kind and above all not to allow themselves to be grouped by men into those forlorn bodies known as auxiliaries. Wiser word was never spoken by wise women. The ladies' auxiliary has served its flat and futile day. It is time for it to disappear utterly from the face of the earth. It is time for women to take their places in political organizations beside men, with adequate representation on original committees instead of being assembled into remote groups, of the same decorative import as the bouquet of dried grass on the marble mantel, and equally articulate and useful. We want no more dried grass. We want no more ladies' auxiliaries. We want men and women working side by side in one effective co-operation, through their political machinery, for the good government of city, state and nation. The men of the city and state show a commendable disposition to "do the right thing." It only remains for the women to stand steady and show them what the right thing is.

Pickets Are Behind the Times

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT has characterized the picket tactics at Washington as "behind the times," and she is right. The pickets show an involved psychology that seems to keep their eyes turned inward on their own resentments and prevents their seeing the progress of events. They are simply not abreast of the times in regard to suffrage.

Mrs. Catt has repeatedly pointed out that every worthy cause that comes to final triumph knows three stages: (1) the stage of agitation; (2) the stage of argument; (3) the stage of final surrender.

The pickets are just two laps behind. They have lapsed back into the stage of agitation after suffrage has passed on into the stage of final surrender. They represent the women who became discouraged by the long-drawn struggle along the old lines, lost heart at exactly the wrong moment and decided that the whole battle had to be fought over again, and the beginning be made from the ground up. Susan B. Anthony faced fine and imprisonment for principle's sake away back in 1872, but that was in a day when it took startling agitation to secure attention to the suffrage message. You would never have found Susan B. Anthony lagging behind the times and trying to fit 1872 methods to 1917. Miss Anthony was always able to keep up. The pickets are not able to. They could not take in, in advance, the imminence of victory in New York state. They challenge the National American Woman Suffrage Association's policy and method on the score of the Federal Amendment. They challenged the New York state campaign. But New York is won and the Federal Amendment will be won. We are out to win. That is what policy and method must come to with us. We are

not out to teach men lessons, or to embarrass the President, or to relieve our own moods of belligerency. We are out to get suffrage and we are getting it. We consider that picket methods don't get it. They are old-timey. We consider that the pickets are back in the stunt era of suffrage. Suffrage is not won to-day by stunts, but by well-planned political campaigning.

The trouble with the picket party is that its followers are too pessimistic. They doubt over much. They cannot see the victory because of the red blur of battle in their own eyes. Their representatives and sympathizers have been heard to say that the war has torn down all the suffrage structure of the past, torn down all hope for suffrage or for any other piece of constructive democracy for a hundred years to come. It is another instance of their inability to read war-time psychology. The war has extended and intensified the national feeling for democracy, extended it until it can take in women. Suffrage is won. Democracy is won. If the pickets will but stop their obstructionist tactics the Federal Amendment is won.

What they ought to do is cheer up and catch up.

For the last decade suffrage has been in transition from the stage of agitation to the stage of argument. So far as New York is concerned the transition was completed by the campaign of 1915. The campaign of 1917 has been the stage of final surrender. That is why the interpolation of picket tactics into the suffrage program is so untimely and was so hard to combat in the New York campaign. New York men really wanted to give in. They had reached the point where all they asked was one more reason for capitulating, just for good measure, just to give them a soft spot to fall on. The pickets supplied them with just the opposite. They made surrender difficult instead of easy. They would have made it impossible if, offsetting it, there had not been the heroic war relief work of the New York women and the new democratic disposition of men. New York was won in spite of the pickets. The Federal Amendment will be won in spite of them.

Rejoicing Is World-Wide

THE New York victory has brought joy to the friends of equal rights the whole world over.

"When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast

Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from East to West.

"For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong.

Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or shame.
In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal claim.

"At the birth of each new Era, with a recognizing start,
Nation wildly looks at nation, standing with mute lips apart,
And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the
Future's heart."

Even James Russell Lowell, poet of freedom, had a lingering feeling that the man-child was more important than the woman-

child. In this case it is the woman-child over whose coming the friends of justice in all nations will exult.

While every equal suffrage victory arouses world-wide rejoicing, there will be peculiar delight in this one because it has enfranchised Mrs. Catt. As President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Catt has traveled all around the world, and is beloved by the progressive women of all countries. Everywhere—even in Germany and Austria-Hungary—they will be glad that she has lived to see in her own state the triumph of the cause to which she has given her life. As for her own countrywomen, their delight is beyond expression.

Dr. Shaw should now transfer her legal residence from Pennsylvania to New York. What joy it would bring to thousands to think of those two veteran soldiers of freedom starting out together on election day to cast their ballots!

A. S. B.

They Will Do Their Duty

IT is interesting to note that State Senator Elon R. Brown is saying that "now that women have the right to vote they must have the fullest opportunity and inducement to vote." In furtherance thereof he is proposing certain legislation to cover the special election in April on local option, and the primaries for the general election in November. "Nothing," he says, "nothing will be permitted to stand in the way of the performance of the duty of voting by the women voters."

Nothing must. It would be too cruel. The plans of New York women to fulfill that duty toward Senator Brown in case he stands for re-election are vivid. It is not only that they have an old score to settle with the Senator in the matter of his antipathy to suffrage. Much more than that, they have to take into consideration that his whole outlook on legislation is of the most strabismic type. He it was who sponsored in the last Legislature those dark Brown laws that would have put women and children again at the mercy of the state's industrial exploiters.

And it is not only Senator Brown who may come to judgment before the women voters of New York. From Washington, D. C., and points east, west and further south, comes the word that women who have had to listen, in the U. S. Senate, to the anti-suffrage ebullitions of Senator James W. Wadsworth will move to New York in ample time to let nothing stand in the way "of the performance of woman's duty of exercising the voting prerogative," should the Senator decide to stand for re-election.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard declares that women should make every whit as good soldiers as men. "Notwithstanding cold, or thirst, or hunger, or physical privation of any sort, a woman can outlast a man."

Twenty-five thousand ballots sent to New York soldiers in France were found to be defective and have become fuel for post-election controversies and contests. The increased cost of elections is only a matter of concern when woman suffrage is under consideration.

In Conference with President Wilson

Special Correspondence from Washington

PRESIDENT WILSON received Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw at the White House last Friday for a private conference which lasted almost an hour. Mrs. Helen Gardener, of Washington, D. C., a member of the Congressional Committee of the National Association; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Association; Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell and Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, of Indiana, were also present at the interview. The purpose of the visit was to thank the President in person, in behalf of the New York women and the National Suffrage Association, for his assistance in the victorious New York campaign, and to lay before him the national suffrage situation, with its inequalities and injustice to the women of the unenfranchised states.

Because it was a private conference, no statement was issued from the White House as to the President's response to the questions put before him, and the members of the delegation which called upon him are therefore not free to tell specifically what transpired at the interview. The President may have made his decision, or he may not. He is not ready to make it known. "They discussed the New York election and the suffrage situation in general," said Secretary Tumulty to the horde of newspaper men who fell upon him as he emerged from the President's office. "No, not one word more," he added, with a smile but also a gesture of finality, to their clamor of disappointment.

To those who saw the suffrage delegation, however, there was no doubt that our national leaders departed from the White House with light hearts and highest hopes. What they felt at liberty to say about the interview confirms this confidence.

"The President listened to all that we had to say with apparent interest, and asked us many questions," said Mrs. Catt. "We stated to him the political situation as viewed by suffragists since the victory in New York, and since, by decision of the courts of Indiana and by a very fraudulent referendum in Ohio, the suffrage laws of those two states have been reversed. We made clear to him that we believe it is the duty of the nation to grant the Federal Amendment now, in order that the women may be saved the expense and the long struggle which is involved in the state-by-state referenda. We are all agreed about this, and anxious that the Federal Amendment should pass the 65th Congress.

"We have recognized ever since our Atlantic City convention a year or more ago, when the President said he was going to fight with us, that he was at heart a very sincere suffragist. The National American Woman Suffrage Association and its auxiliaries have asked a great many favors of him in the past year, and he has done his best to grant every one. Today we outlined to him the program we have before us, and he said he did not see any reason why we should not carry it out. We asked if he could do anything to assist that campaign, and he gave us renewed assurances of his sincere friendship for our cause. We believe that he is going to do everything he can do to help us.

"The President expressed his gratitude to our association for its patriotic service, which he said had been one of the sustaining forces from the first of the war crisis. We told him that

we wanted to free the women from the suffrage fight in order that they might be able to join with undivided thought the other loyal forces of the nation, and help to solve its great problems."

To this Dr. Shaw added her conviction as to the President's friendly attitude. "When the President came to us in Atlantic City," she said, "his promise to fight with us was given with the sincerity of an honest man, and he has kept that promise at all times since. My feeling is that, faithfully as he has kept that promise, just as faithfully will he continue to help us win suffrage in the United States. I believe he is as truly loyal to us in our cause as he knows that we are to the Government."

Mrs. Stilwell's comment on the interview was as follows:

"The President received us very cordially and asked that we refresh his memory as to the processes of amending the Indiana constitution. After I had explained this, he agreed that it was very difficult indeed, in fact almost prohibitive. It was a very pleasant and helpful interview, especially because we were a small group and we all talked as a group. I feel confident of the President's help in Indiana. He reminded us, in fact, that he had done what he could last winter, and we are assured that he will continue his help."

Mrs. Upton told the President of the passage of the presidential suffrage bill by an overwhelming majority of the Ohio Legislature last winter, and of the manner in which that law has been taken from the women of Ohio by a referendum held upon fraudulent petitions and without the time for a campaign. "So I told the President," said Mrs. Upton, "that I had tried his recipe and it didn't work, and I wanted him to give me another one. I have that new recipe in my pocket, and I'm going to use it—but I'm not going to tell what it is."

It was noteworthy that Mrs. Upton's smile was quite up to its usual genial proportions as she left the White House.

Who's Who in Congress

WHEN it comes to choosing the members of the new suffrage committee created by the House of Representatives just before adjournment of the special session of Congress, suffragists will reflect with satisfaction upon the fact that Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the pioneer suffrage state, is a member of the Republican Committee on Committees. This Committee on Committees, of which Majority Leader Mann is chairman, will nominate the Republican members of the suffrage committee, and the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will nominate the Democratic members.

Representative Mondell has been in Congress more than 20 years, and has stood firmly for the federal woman suffrage amendment throughout that entire period, in fact, he has introduced the joint resolution embodying the amendment in every Congress but one since he has been a member. His strong influence on the Republican side of the House makes him a powerful ally in such pregnant political situa-



HON. FRANK WHEELER MONDELL, Wyoming
(Republican)

tions as that now existing in Congress with respect to the suffrage issue.

California's Commissions

EXTRAVAGANT misstatements have been circulated by the anti-suffragists in their attempt to prove suffrage a failure where it has been tried. California is one of the latest states to be made the mark for these attacks, the charge being made that because of woman suffrage commissions have been formed in that state, costing the state three millions a year, and all this an uncalled-for expenditure.

In direct answer to this charge made by persons from outside the state, comes a statement from a California resident, Chester H. Rowell, editor and prominent man of affairs of Fresno. Mr. Rowell says:

"The alleged increase in the expenses of the government of California has had nothing to do with woman suffrage, and practically no appreciable part of this is due to the much berated 'commissions.' The only commissions that have cost any large sum of money are the Railroad Commission and the Highway Commission, both of which were established on their present basis before woman suffrage was started, and both of which are spending their money so usefully that no one would think of abolishing or curtailing them.

"Much of the very best legislation in California would have been impossible except for the work of the organized women. The whole process of government and politics has been made cleaner, more decent and very much more intelligent by the injection of women into the responsible public life of the state.

"If there is a single responsible man in California whose opinions are respected by other men who would now go back to exclusive manhood suffrage, I haven't seen or heard of him."

"Old Professor Gobbs has been teaching here a long time, hasn't he?"

"I should say he has—why, when he began teaching, he lectured on current events; now his subject is Medieval History."—*Tiger*.

Nation-Wide Rejoicing Over New York Suffrage Victory

FOR days after the election messages of congratulation and rejoicing over the New York state suffrage victory poured into national suffrage headquarters from suffragists all over the



LADY ABERDEEN

United States, as well as a goodly number from suffragists of other lands. Among the latter there came one from Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women—"May I be allowed," she says, "to offer you and your colleagues my warmest congratulations on the notable victory of yesterday, not only personal but as president of the International Council of Women? With all best wishes for the entire triumph of the cause and for the realization of our brightest hopes in its results for the welfare of humanity."

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence wired "Joyful congratulations" from London.

Madam Komako Kimura, a leader of the suffrage movement in Japan, sent "Congratulations on your glorious victory."

Women leaders of America vied with one another in calling felicitations from across and up and down the country.

Jane Addams sent "Heartiest congratulations to you and New York group on the successful issue of a wonderful campaign."

Mrs. Joseph Dexter of Boston said, "I am so glad for you. You have toiled all these years looking forward to this moment. I want to sing songs."

Antoinette Funck of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee wired: "It is a great day for all of us."

Katrina Trask wired from Yaddo, Saratoga Springs: "I rejoice with you and am proud of you."

From Florida Mary A. Safford sent this: "The woman's hour has struck. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

State suffrage organizations affiliated to the National sent official greetings, and local clubs, north, south, east and west, added to the rejoicing.

Detroit and Wayne County suffragists in Michigan sent congratulations. Michigan is one of the states that granted presidential suffrage to women this year.

From the president of the Wisconsin Suffrage Association, Mrs. Theodore W. Youmans, came the following: "Your victory, our victory. Federal amendment almost passed. Splendid! Splendid!"

The Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis, Missouri, wired congratulations from the enthusiastic suffragists of St. Louis.

The Dallas (Texas) Equal Suffrage Association called the victory splendid and sent congratulations. Tennessee, Louisiana, Maryland and District of Columbia suffragists all wired in to congratulate New Yorkers.

It is interesting to note the number of telegrams in which confidence was expressed that the New York victory means nation-wide victory.

From Nashville suffragists came the word, "Surely this victory points to votes for the entire nation at an early date."

The Women's Club of Hoboken pointed out that "the victory means much to the women of the nation."

Rhode Island's Equal Suffrage Association called the victory "a triumph for the consistent, persevering policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association," and says the Federal Amendment will surely follow now.

The Memphis Equal Suffrage League said New York had paved the way for victory for the Federal Amendment in December.

The heads of many women's organizations other than suffrage joined in the jubilation that kept the wires hot.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, called the New York victory "the greatest in the war since the Russian revolution." Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the National Education Association, sent "Three cheers from Colorado for the new self-governing State."

The National Council of Jewish Women of the Triennial Convention in Chicago sent "Greetings and congratulations."

The women of Charles City, Iowa, where Mrs. Catt was superintendent of schools, wired: "We appreciate what it means to the rest of us in the future. We are very proud of our noted leader and extend to her our love and congratulations."

The Legislative Council of Indiana Women said that the victory was a great inspiration and "the Empire State sets a fine example. May it be quickly followed by others. Now let us put the Federal Amendment 'over the top.'" The telegram was signed by Mrs. Felix McWhirter, president.

Telegram after telegram came from the "voting states" of the West. Mrs. James Tucker, society leader of San Francisco, wired: "We rejoice with you in your victory and are behind you in your fight with Congress."

Julia George, civic worker, also of San Francisco, expressed the belief that, "Soon New York and California will join hands across a politically free continent." Katherine Phillips Edson of Los Angeles wired that Los Angeles women were overjoyed by the victory. "Our problem," she said, "was simpler. We join you in rejoicing and solemn thanksgiving." Mary E. MacDowell, leader in social welfare work in Chicago, sent: "Congratulations for a most significant victory. With your leadership we can win the nation." Grace Wilbur

Trout of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association said: "We are proud of our New York women for their splendid organization work." Mrs. Barton M. Jenks, president of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, sent: "Congratulations from Rhode Island," where women won the presidential suffrage this year. Catherine W. McCullough wired from Chicago: "May we express our deep appreciation of victory which secures Federal Amendment."

Not only from individual voters, but from organizations of voting women as well, came the tide of happy greeting: The Woman's Club of Denver sent "greetings and congratulations" through Mrs. W. K. Galloway, their president. The Oregon Equal Suffrage Alliance rejoiced "in the triumph of democracy and simple justice in New York State."

The Women's Advisory Council to the Governor of Colorado congratulated "the women of New York on their splendid work."

The Boise Council of Women Voters of Idaho welcomes the New Yorkers into the "colony of constantly increasing states which bear aloft the banner upon which in golden letters is inscribed 'Equal before the law.' We renew our devotion to our country to which we pledge our lives and fortunes and our sacred honor."

Prominent New York men were notable among the crowds that assembled at city and state headquarters on election night, as eager for the returns as were the women. To one and all the victory was a triumph not only for the women but for American democracy. James Lees Laidlaw was there, Walter Damsch, George Foster Peabody, Ogden Mills Reid, Norman deR. Whitehouse, among hundreds. Others who could not be there cabled and telegraphed and telephoned to get on record with their satisfaction in the outcome.

Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, able and fearless judge-advocate of suffrage, sent the following telegram: "Congratulations to you as our captain general and your splendid staff of workers upon the great victory of genuine democracy."

R. D. Gunton wired from Hot Springs, Va.: "Please accept our heartiest congratulations for you in the success of your work." Robert

(Continued on page 480.)



MME. KOMAKO KIMURA.
A Picturesque Suffragist, Now Visiting America

The Happiest W



VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PARTY:
MRS. RAYMOND BROWN



CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE
STATE PARTY: MRS. CHARLES NOEL EDGE

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THE NEW YORK
STATE AND CITY
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
PARTY



CHAIRMAN: MRS. DANIEL APPLETON PALMER



RECORDING SECRETARY:
MISS ALICE MORGAN WRIGHT

Miss Wright was in charge of the 1,014,000 enrollments and originated the idea of carrying them through the streets in the suffrage parade.

MISS HAY AND HER AIDES

Left to right, standing: Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, chairman of Bronx Borough. Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, chairman of Brooklyn Borough. Mrs. David R. Rodger, chairman of Queens Borough. Mrs. Wm. G. Willcox, chairman of Richmond Borough. Seated: Miss Hay, chairman Greater New York. (Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, chairman of the Borough of Manhattan, is not in this group.)



Women in the World



MRS. NORMAN DR. WHITEHOUSE

"No state political organization in the American Union contains half the political ability and intelligence of the group of suffrage workers who under the leadership of Mrs. Norman Whitehouse have succeeded in enfranchising at one stroke a tenth of all American women." — *The New Republic*, November 10, 1917.



PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN: MRS. JOHN BLAIR



VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PARTY:
MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW



OFFICIALS



VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PARTY:
MRS. HENRY WHITE CANNON

Credit for the suffrage victory in New York State belongs also to every one of the 12 campaign district leaders, the 150 assembly district leaders, the 5,000 election district captains and the thousands of other women who worked faithfully in two successive campaigns.



TREASURER OF THE STATE PARTY:
MRS. OGDEN MILLS REID

Suffrage

MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, announces that Colonel Roosevelt will head the list of distinguished speakers who will contribute the special program for the victory mass meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on November 20, under the direction of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Victor Morawetz is in charge of the evening's entertainment and is lining up a galaxy of speakers for the occasion. Colonel Roosevelt's subject will be "The Federal Suffrage Amendment." Governor Whitman, Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw have all consented to speak.

Admission will be free to the auditorium, but by ticket only. Forty-four hundred tickets will be issued, 3,900 being the seating capacity of the Metropolitan Opera House and 500 being the number of "standees" allowed. The boxes will be sold at \$25 for the lower tier and \$10 for the upper. Application for tickets should be made promptly to Mrs. John Blair, 303 Fifth Avenue.

The celebration will be by way of initiating the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which will begin next day at the Ritz Carlton.

MRS. J. S. CUNNINGHAM of Durham was re-elected president of the Equal Suffrage Association of North Carolina at the annual meeting held this month. The staff of officers elected includes: Mrs. Palmer Jerman of Raleigh, first vice-president; Miss Gertrude Weil of Goldsboro, second vice-president; Miss Julia Alexander of Charlotte, third vice-president; Miss E. Clements of Ashville, recording secretary; Miss Eugenia Clark of Raleigh, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. W. Cone of Greensboro, treasurer.

PACKAGES and boxes are already arriving at the Birmingham Equal Suffrage headquarters, postmarked from towns in all parts of Alabama, their contents to be sold at the monster suffrage bazaar which takes place in Birmingham December 1. All summer long preparations for this affair went forward, and now that it has been made a state-wide bazaar, interest is at a high point. Mrs. Solon Jacobs is general chairman.

There will be all the usual attractions that make for a gala occasion, but a serious note will be injected, too. Suffragists have been most active in their war work and one of the big features of the bazaar will be the soldier shop. Here knitted goods and the many things that a soldier needs to contribute to his comfort in camp will be found for sale. The suffrage pantry will show how to conserve food. Little folks, up to three years of age, are urged to register their names in the baby-judging contest which promises to hold no small share of attention.

Alabama is thoroughly alive to suffrage and though the political district form of organization was adopted only last February, there are now only two unorganized congressional districts. These will soon be in line with the others. At the state university forty-five of the seventy-five young women enrolled have formed themselves into an equal suffrage league.

For five years the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association maintained a tea room where



MISS MABEL CONNOR,
New President of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association

business women could augment their home luncheon with tea or coffee at a penny a cup. Because the owners of the building thought it not feasible to continue this work, a committee from the suffrage association was appointed to confer with the owners of stores and shops with a view to getting individual firms to establish lunch rooms. The work of the committee has contributed largely to the opening of lunch and rest rooms in several of the stores.

THE Bay State Suffrage Festival for six years has been the big annual social function of the Massachusetts State Suffrage Association, but this year it gave way to the Bay State Patriotic Bazaar, the suffragists desiring to do all possible to aid the big work for war relief. Held under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, November 12 to 14, the Patriotic Bazaar was carried out on an elaborate scale. The proceeds were devoted entirely to relief work, the beneficiaries being the regimental funds of the 102d U. S. Field Artillery, Camp Devins, at Ayer, the Red Cross, Food Campaign, Americanization of Aliens and Local War Relief. There were many special attractions featuring the bazaar, all vying in interest with the Regimental table, which was presided over by the wives of officers and men of the 102d U. S. Regiment of Field Artillery. An informal dance in the ball room on Wednesday evening was one of the pleasures offered by the bazaar. Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman of Brookline was general chairman for the affair. A number of men and women prominent in army and civilian circles in the Bay State were among the patronesses for the ball.

A "KNOW-ST. LOUIS" campaign is on in that city under the auspices of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League. Lecture programs are offered concerning the work of women in the various city departments and the work of the private social service agencies. It will do much to make the women acquainted with all the avenues of municipal activity in preparation for the time when the women of Missouri will have the vote. The St. Louis League was hostess,

Summary

recently, to 241 editors, members of the Missouri Press Association. To judge from the editorial comment following the luncheon, the affair was a big success both from the standpoint of suffrage and from the social side. That the 1,800 young women employed in one of the large department stores of St. Louis might be enrolled on the Federal Amendment petitions, the proprietors gave the suffragists permission to open headquarters for the time being in the rest and luncheon room. That they might know the good news at the earliest possible moment, the League held open house on the night of November 6 and received the returns on the New York suffrage vote "hot from the wire," by courtesy of one of the local papers.

PATRIOTISM was the keynote of the banquet given by the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association in October, at which time Mr. Opie Read, novelist and humorist, spoke on behalf of the second Liberty Loan. Covers were laid for 400. The flags of the allied nations were used in decoration and patriotic songs were sung during the evening. Enthusiastic praise was given the women for the part they had taken in raising the loan and the willingness with which they had entered into war service work.

"There is going to be a new song in our hymn book," said Mrs. I. Jalonick, president of the Dallas Suffrage Association, "and it will be 'I want to be a Hoover and with the Hoovers stand.'" Conservation and Liberty Bonds were not the only measures discussed; the special work which women can render on behalf of the men in the camps also came in for attention. Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas State Suffrage Association, who has been making a study of camp problems, spoke to that point and gave endorsement to the work of the Texas State Hygienic Association.

MISS KATHERINE LUDINGTON succeeds Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn as president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Ludington is chairman of the Central War Work committee of Connecticut and as ardent in her work for war relief as for suffrage. The state convention was held November 7 and 8, at Hartford, and was of more than usual interest as there had been discussion within the association as to the best methods to follow in reaching the suffrage goal. Miss Ludington stands for the methods of the National American Woman Suffrage Association with which the Connecticut Association is affiliated. The speedy passage of the Federal Amendment is favored by the new president who will do all possible in accord with the association policy to further universal suffrage. Seventeen delegates and as many alternates were chosen to attend the national convention at Washington in December. Miss Daphne Selden is the new state organizer for Connecticut.

THE Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia is now at home, at 318 Federal Building, Augusta, Georgia. In spacious rooms suitable for the transaction of business and the entertainment of visitors the suffragists are planning for a busy winter. The suffrage unit was one of the features of the parade which ushered in the Georgia-Carolina fair.

Exceptional Offerings

"LUGGAGE WEEK"

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th

"McCreery Special" 45-inch Wardrobe Trunks made on three-ply veneer basswood frame, covered with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers, twelve hangers, shoe pockets, laundry bag; top drawer has lock; metal moulding; dustproof construction. Size 45 x 22 x 23½ inches.
\$42.50 regularly 48.00

Traveling Bags of Genuine Cowhide in long grain; full cut; three pockets. Black or Tan. Sizes 16 and 18 inches.
\$9.75 regularly 11.75

Week-End Cases made of Black Enameled Duck—steel frame; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; separate tray and pocket. Sizes 24 and 26 inches.
\$5.95 regularly 7.50

Women's Fitted Bags made of genuine Cowhide—silk and leather lined; completely fitted; light and durable. Size 16 inches.
\$14.75 regularly 17.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre Asked Soldiers to Vote for Suffrage

ANOTHER member of the President's family did her bit for woman suffrage in the last lap of the New York campaign. Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre sent the following message to the New York soldiers at Camp Devens, near Boston, where her husband is a professor in the Harvard Law School:

"I wish I were present to tell you personally of my great hope that you who are going to France to fight for Democracy will help the women of your state, so that we may have the full power to do our share in the great conflict fully equipped.

"On us has fallen a great responsibility. In the last analysis the food problem and the welfare problems of all workers here devolve upon us. Democracy here must be guarded and conserved and carried forward. Give us that necessary tool which men alone can give us so that we may go forward to our great tasks unhandicapped.

"(Signed) JESSIE WILSON SAYRE."

Not a Suffragist Failed

UNDER the leadership of Miss Sue S. White, of Jackson, a war registration of Tennessee women began on Saturday, October 13, and lasted for two weeks. Seventy-five thousand women, was Miss White's conservative estimate of the toll of names for that first day.

Miss White reports that, while women of the state were listed without any regard to the

suffrage question, she received the kindest and most loyal co-operation from suffragists throughout the state.

"In no instance," she writes, "did one of them fail me even though I was uncompromising in my position that suffrage propaganda should not enter the campaign.

"They proved themselves true patriots and put the cause of their country above every other consideration. The result was a general outpouring of women to the polls on Registration Day, October 13. When we entered the registration campaign, conditions were such that its success depended upon suffragists doing a great deal of hard work without taking the least advantage of the situation to advance their cause. Many went into the work simply as individuals, or as representing other organizations. A bigger, more unselfish and generous work was never done by earnest women and as Chairman of Registration I am glad to acknowledge it."

For National American Woman Suffrage Association

MISS MARY GARRETT HAY, national chairman of arrangements, announces two changes in the personnel of the local committees serving in behalf of the 49th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be held in Washington, D. C., December 11-15. Mrs. Hamilton Dimick succeeds Mrs. Charles T. Windle as Chairman of the House Committee and Mrs. Louis Ottenberg succeeds Mrs. Frank Edington as Chairman of Information.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

In Extremis

Threats of boycott by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage to various stores on Fifth Avenue who decorated their display windows in suffrage colors for the last suffrage parade did not have exactly the desired effect. The firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, for instance, replied to the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

"We have before us your form letter in which you request us not to decorate our window with suffrage colors on Saturday. Ordinarily, we would not even deign to answer such a communication, but as the facts are so seriously misrepresented in it, we are making an exception and reply herewith.

"We take pleasure in reporting that we are going to decorate our windows to the fullest extent with suffrage colors. Your attitude in the matter seems childish and it gives us pleasure to go on record as being emphatically in favor of votes for women.

"Such expressions as 'the minority faction,' etc., seem so absurd that we do not think any intelligent members of the community will be deceived or influenced in the least.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS."

Some anti-suffragists have actually seen fit to withdraw their patronage from this store, as from some others, because of "the extreme attitude regarding the suffrage parade."

[Well, well, to think that the Antis were up to such tricks only three weeks ago! And today, thanks to the Putnams among others, they are voters!]

Will New York Women Vote Now That They Can?

A LONG with the hourly advice, letters of warning, fears, invitations to "come in with us," and maps of what to do and how to do it, which men voters are passing on to the newly enfranchised women of New York, comes the query, "Will they vote now that they can?"

The matter is far less empiric than it seems. It has been put to the test. It can be answered by the records of the eleven full suffrage states and by the four-year record in Illinois. In a September issue of the *Woman Citizen* a partial summary of woman's proportional vote in the different states was given. For the benefit of the solicitous that summary is here repeated and completed.

Arizona

1912, population, 222,563; vote, 23,987 men.
1916, population, 255,544; vote, 58,021 men and women.

The 14 per cent. increase in population up to 1916 should raise the male vote to a little under 27,345. This would show that to make up the total over 30,000 women voted. Considering that there are 169 men to 100 women in Arizona, the proportion of the women of this state voting is thus shown to be very much larger than that of men. This would be true even if we grant that the men may have voted away out of proportion to increase in population.

Oregon

1912, population, 730,736; vote, 137,040 men.
1916, population, 835,741; vote, 251,650 men and women.

Population has increased about 14 per cent., so we should expect a male vote in 1916 of 156,000. This leaves, of women voting in 1916, about 105,000. Since there are less than two-thirds as many women as men in the state, this shows that Oregon women vote right up to the scratch.

Montana

1912, population, 405,734; vote, 79,826 men.
1916, population, 459,494; vote, 177,679 men and women.

The 13 per cent. increase in population should give in 1916 a male vote of 90,203. The women of Montana must therefore have cast 87,476 votes or 43 per cent. of the total in a state where they form but 34 per cent. of the population. (189 men to 100 women.)

Washington

1910, population, 1,141,990; vote, 183,879 men (election of 1910). 1912, population, 1,281,508; vote 322,799 men and women.

The rate of population increase over a two-year period here is about 10 per cent., for a

four-year period 20 per cent., which would raise the male vote in 1912 to about 220,000. This leaves over 102,000 women voting in November, 1912—31 per cent. of the vote, or a little under their proper proportion in a state where they constitute 38 per cent. of the population. In 1916 the vote of Washington was 380,994, an increase within 2 per cent. of the increase in the male and female population during this period, which shows that neither sex had lost interest in the exercise of its voting right.

California

1910, population, 2,377,549; vote, 325,652 men. 1912, population, 2,577,549; vote, 673,527 men and women.

With about 8 per cent. population increase in this state, male voters should have increased by 1912 to over 350,000. This leaves 325,000 women voting in 1912, which means in a State where there are 137 men to 100 women, that they furnished their full quota.

Colorado

At the 1892 Presidential Election 93,843 men voted; at that of 1896, 189,141 men and women voted. Applying the census rate during these years the population had increased less than 12 per cent., so about 105,000 men should have voted in 1896. This gives us 84,000 women voting in this year, or 45 per cent. of the total vote. That is, almost a full half of the voters were women, in a state where there were in 1910 more than 25 per cent. more men than women (127 men to 100 women). In 1896 the proportion of women must have been smaller.

Idaho

In 1892, 16,409 men voted in Idaho. At the next Presidential Election, 1896, the population had increased 72 per cent., so about 29,000 men could be expected to vote. As a matter of fact, 57,900 voters turned out, so that almost 50 per cent. of the vote in that year can be credited to women, in a State which had in 1910 25 per cent. more men than women, and in 1896 had an even greater proportion of men.

Kansas

1912, population, 1,717,924; vote, 365,444 men. 1916, population, 1,829,545; vote, 629,813 men and women.

At the rate of over 5 per cent. increase, shown by the population of 1916, male voters should have increased to 384,000, leaving a balance of about 246,000 voters who are women. This is 39 per cent. of the vote. In Kansas women form about 46 per cent. of the population.

Nevada

1912, population, 90,718; vote, 20,115 men.
1916, population, 106,734; vote, 32,979 men and women.

The 16 per cent. increase in population should have called out a male vote of 23,333. This leaves a woman vote of 9,646 or 29 per cent. of the total in a state where women form 31 per cent. of the population.

Illinois

In the case of Illinois we do not have to compare successive presidential elections; we know exact figures for 1916, for the men and women's votes are on different ballots. The figures show 1,316,007 men and 876,700 women voting in November, 1916. Thus the women cast a little under 40 per cent. of the vote in a state where they form about 48 per cent. of the population.

Utah and Wyoming

Women have voted in these two states throughout statehood, so it is impossible to compare the vote before and after equal suffrage. But something can be said in regard to figures for voters over a ten-year period, though the proportion of men to women voters cannot be given. In Utah, between 1900 and 1910, the population increased one-third, and the vote increased a very small fraction under a third, so the two have kept pace.

In Wyoming, between 1900 and 1910, the population increased 56 per cent., while the vote increased very nearly 75 per cent.—that is, outran population by almost 20 per cent.

Comparison of the last two Presidential Elections in these two states show no waning in the electors' interest. In 1912, 121,917 voters went to the polls, in 1916 the number was 143,035, a 17 per cent. increase in a period during which population had increased less than 10 per cent.

In Wyoming the record for men and women voters is equally good. Between 1912 and 1916 the vote increased 20 per cent. (42,296 in 1912 and 51,840 in 1916), the population about 13 per cent.

From this it will be seen that women do far more than their part in Arizona, Montana, Colorado and Idaho, keep the proportion true in Oregon, California, Wyoming and Utah, and fall a very little behind in Kansas, Nevada, Illinois and Washington.

The One Sure Cure

The effect of suffrage in practice seems to ensure the demise of the anti-suffragist.

This is a common testimony from suffrage states. Further evidence has recently come from Mrs. Frederick Cowper of the Kansas State University, who has been speaking on suffrage in Ohio.

It is impossible to find a woman opposed to suffrage in Kansas now, she stated. They all claim to have been born suffragists. "Women in Kansas have voted for four years."

Holiday Table Linens at McCutcheon's

Beautiful Linen lends an added charm to any table, but never more than when family and friends gather to celebrate the year's great festivals of Thanksgiving and Christmas.

For sixty-two years, McCutcheon Table Linens have been famous for their beauty and durability.

"Linen" at this store means, now as always, pure Linen, the most reliable in quality and exclusive in design.

Notwithstanding the fact that present-day conditions have greatly increased the difficulty of securing supplies, our stocks will be found equal to the most exacting requirements.

The prices at which they are offered represent real economies for the reason that our purchases were made many months ago when prices were much lower than at present.

This season's designs include many beautiful floral effects, classical Scrolls and Stripes, Indian and other Oriental



patterns as well as a multitude of scalloped, hemstitched and embroidered styles from the finest looms of Ireland, Madeira and other world-famed centers of the linen industry.

An early selection is earnestly advised. Stocks of many desirable patterns are limited and cannot be replaced.

If you cannot make a personal visit to our store, write for catalogue. Orders by mail receive our prompt attention.



JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., Fifth Ave. and 34th St., New York

For Those Who Knit

FOR the information of those seeking higher light, the following calculations have been made: In an ordinary pair of Red Cross socks there are 20,944 stitches. Navy socks, which are 13 inches long, have 27,100 stitches. A good knitter can speed up to 50 stitches a minute; but what with purling and seaming and Kitchener toeing, she could not average more than 30 to 40 stitches a minute. An ordinary tranquil knitter keeps up a gait of from 20 to 30 stitches a minute. Taking 30 stitches as a good average, it will need the work of one woman for 11 hours and 38 minutes of steady work to make one pair of socks, and longer if they are Navy socks.

A sleeveless sweater has 29,680 stitches and requires 16 hours and a half to make. A helmet has 17,446 stitches, demanding 92-3 hours; a muffler with 24,000 stitches takes 131-3 hours, and even insignificant wristlets contain nearly 10,000 stitches and 51-2 hours work.

Thus the 27th Assembly District suffragists of New York City who have assumed the obligation of outfitting the 712 boys on the battleship "Missouri" with five knitted garments each have pledged themselves to 73,491,216 stitches.

To carry out this obligation would take one woman five years working 24 hours a day, or 15 years at 8 hours a day.

In order to fulfill the Red Cross officials' recent request for 1,500,000 sets of knitted garments for the army before cold weather, it has taken two months' time of 185,393 women working 8 hours a day, with no stops for Sundays.

And the women knitters have paid for their own wool. At present department store prices yarn for every pair of socks costs \$1.50. Wool for each sweater at Red Cross stations costs \$1.10. From \$4 to \$5 is the cost of each set of garments. This means a donation of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,500,000 made in actual cash by women for outfitting the Army, in addition to their hours and hours of labor. And all of this provides the soldiers with one set of garments. In another few months they must have new supplies. Decidedly this task of women is no lap-dog work.

The Knitting Major

YESTERDAY a private in the ranks, to-day a major-general. Such is the rapid rise of Mrs. E. N. Gibbs of Atlanta, Ga. For valiant service rendered, not with the sword but with the knitting needles, Maj.-Gen. Gibbs was awarded her high rank. She will be in command of Uncle Sam's Knitting Camp.

It was at the November session of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association that this new camp was formed, following a patriotic address by the association's president, Mrs. Amelia Woodall. The work for the winter months was outlined along military lines and fairly bristles with military terms. The officer in command will have under her charge five companies, each with a captain and two lieutenants and a quota of enlisted workers. Each company will have its honor roll and to reach this goal each "soldier" must turn in each month two finished articles and must bring in two

recruits to the ranks. The five companies will be known as follows:

Company 1—"The Sweaters," Miss Margaret Koch, captain; Mrs. E. N. Enright, 1st lieutenant; Mrs. T. C. Barham, 2nd lieutenant.

Company 2—"The Mufflers," Mrs. J. R. Woodward, captain; Mrs. Kate Reeves, 1st lieutenant; Mrs. Kate Hardin, 2nd lieutenant.

Company 3—"The Wristlets," captain, Mrs. Susan McGuirk; 1st lieutenant, Mrs. E. M. Matthews; 2nd lieutenant, Mrs. Myrtle Alexander.

Company 4—"The Wool Sox," captain, Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, an expert knitter of Confederate days; 1st lieutenant, Mrs. G. H. Cornwell; 2nd lieutenant, Miss Cox.

Company 5—"The Helmets," captain, Mrs. E. C. Cresce; 1st lieutenant, Mrs. W. A. Maddox; 2nd lieutenant, Mrs. Julia Ellington.

In addition to the companies in the field there is the Home Guard under Captain Katherine Kock. This group includes housewives who cannot attend the camp and invalids who will do their "bit" at home.

Passing through a military hospital, a distinguished visitor noticed a private in one of the Irish regiments who had been terribly injured.

To the orderly the visitor said: "That's a bad case. What are you going to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir," replied the orderly.

"Going back!" said the visitor, in surprise.

"Yes," said the orderly. "He thinks he knows who done it."—*Tu-Biu.*

Eighty thousand women are serving with the Red Cross ambulances and hospitals in France, Algeria, Morocco and in the Orient. Among the 80,000 are 10,000 women of various allied nations, not omitting the Japanese.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

A Signal Honor

INSIGNE
DE LA
SOCIÉTÉ ACADÉMIQUE D'HISTOIRE INTERNATIONALE
(FONDÉE EN 1903)



L'insigne de la Société est une Médaille d'Or portant d'un côté l'effigie de la République Française, et au revers une couronne de laurier entourée de l'inscription suivante: Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale.

L'insigne est suspendu à un ruban orné d'une rosette aux couleurs de l'Université de Paris, qui sont celles de la Société, c'est-à-dire: bleu, rouge, violet.

THE Legion d'Honneur of Paris, France, has conferred a signal honor upon Mrs. Helen H. Gardener of Washington, D. C., by making her a member of the Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale. The suffragists are especially pleased that this rare compliment has been paid Mrs. Gardener, as she is one of the ardent workers in the cause as a member of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The honor came as a surprise to Mrs. Gardener whose first intimation of it was a notification from Paris to the effect that she had been "proposed for membership, with diploma and the right to wear the insignia," in the Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale. The officers of the Legion and the members of the Committee extended this recognition because of work done by Mrs. Gardener.



Le Président de la Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur et les Membres du Comité vous présentent leurs compliments et se font un plaisir de vous faire connaître que vous avez été proposé comme Membre avec Diplôme et Insigne.

En cas d'acceptation, vous êtes prié d'adresser votre adhésion conformément à l'article X des Statuts. La Société cette adhésion régularisée, votre Diplôme vous sera envoyé.

(1) La relation doit être au service postal de la Revue publiée par la Société. La correspondance, les documents, et les chèques ou mandats doivent être adressés au Secrétaire Général de la Société.

Several years ago Baron Destournelles de Constant, for many years a member of the French Senate, presented Mrs. Gardener with a peace medal in recognition of her work as the author of "The Unofficial Patriot" which he said "went all the way to peace and friendship in our country between the North and South."

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Nation-Wide Rejoicing

(Continued from page 473)

T. Whitehouse, who led the Men's Suffrage League in Maine during the last campaign, wired as follows: "Heartiest congratulations from Mrs. Whitehouse and myself. New York has granted the great opportunity which Maine lost." From Edward S. Van Zile came this: "A blood-stained, man-made world receives a ray of hope." Frederick Swanson cabled congratulations via Colon.

But perhaps nothing was more appreciated than the message from the Park Row newspaper, who said:

"I want to congratulate you and Miss Hay on the outcome of the election on woman suffrage. You have both worked so hard all these years to bring about this result that you deserve all the credit that can be given to anybody."

"Woman suffrage got a fine majority. I wish to tell you that I voted for the amendment the right way, and I am glad so many men in the State of New York did the same thing."

"Good luck to the ladies!"

"SALVATORE CIRIGLIANO."

("better known as Joe.")

Willis: "You're more of an historical scholar than I thought you were. How did you know that Assyria, Media and Carthage are dead nations?"

Gillis: "Well, I hadn't seen anything in the papers about their declaring war on Germany."—Judge.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

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Miss Barnum served on the Federal Industrial Relations Commission and is a member of the National Women in Industry Committee, advisory to Council of National Defense.

Victory Mass Meeting, Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday Evening, November 20.

Admission Free, but by Ticket. Apply to Mrs. John Blair, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Helpless French and Corn Meal

MRS. B. B. BRADLEY of Columbia, Miss., advances the argument that before you get people to use recipes you must convince them of the ever-present why. It is not enough for the Food Administration to advise us to send our wheat to the Allies. The bare recommendation meets with little applause. "At least not among those with whom I am thrown. We must send our wheat to the Allies, they say, because the Allies are not used to corn bread. 'Then let them get used to it,' is often the brusque reply, and the matter is dismissed.

"But they can't get used to it all at once during war time. Any one who has lived in France realizes how helpless the French would be without their bread. It is made at a baker's and bought when so old that you have to have good teeth to get inside. But it is good and wholesome and constitutes fifty per cent. of their diet. At this time all elimination of waste is necessary. The great bakeries can bake a thousand loaves with less waste than a thousand families could bake them in a thousand ovens.

"Corn bread cannot be baked in a bakery, as a general thing, and dispensed as wheat bread can be.

"I shall never forget my horror in seeing the buxom housemaids returning from market in Paris with the huge round loaves, with holes in them like immense doughnuts, on their arms for bracelets. I suppose no self-respecting germ would attempt to rest in the hard crust, because the people looked quite healthy. And, I repeat, that bread was good!"

To the French it is so good that the substitute of corn meal bread for it is a dire catastrophe not to be faced with the equanimity with which that gallant nation faces the Huns. To Americans corn bread is not only not a catastrophe—it's a sheer joy when rightly made. Many readers of the *Woman Citizen* have been initiated into that joy by following the recipes presented in these columns by our readers. Here are some more:

Delicious Corn Bread

This recipe has been used for three generations in Virginia and Tennessee. Will serve a family of five. 1 pt. white cornmeal, 1 pt. boiling water, 1 tablespoon lard, oleo, or butter; 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 eggs (whites and yellows beaten separately) ½ pt. sweet milk.

Directions for mixing: Pour boiling water over meal and lard. Stir until smooth. Add salt, the well-beaten yolks and milk, last, baking powder and whites. Beat until light. Bake either in pudding dish or as muffins—serves more persons as muffins.

Baked Indian Pudding

Stir into a cupful of cornmeal a half teaspoon of salt; pour gradually upon the salted meal two cups of boiling water, and beat until free of lumps. Have ready, heated in a double

boiler, five cups of milk, and into this stir the scalded meal. Boil for an hour. Whip four eggs very light, mix with them a gill of molasses, a tablespoon of melted butter, and a quarter of a teaspoon each of powdered cinnamon, and nutmeg. Now remove the boiled meal from the fire and add it very slowly, beating steadily, to the egg mixture. Turn all into a deep, greased pudding-dish and bake, covered, for nearly an hour. Uncover and brown. Serve the pudding from the dish in which it was baked. Eat with hard sauce flavored with lemon juice.

Brown Bread

To one cup of light sponge add 1 cup warm milk or water, 1 cup corn meal, 1 cup oatmeal, 1 cup gluten or white flour, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon sugar, ½ cup molasses, ½ cup raisins (may be omitted). Beat thoroughly, pour into baking pans; when light, bake or steam.

Steamed Wheat and Cornmeal Bread

Corn meal and flour, of each, 1 pt.; sour milk, 2 cups; molasses, 1 cup; soda, 2 teaspoons. Beat together, put into buttered pan, steam two hours.

Husband the Stuff

"Don't stuff husbands; husband the stuff," is the latest edition of the Battle Cry of Feed 'Em.

This slogan was used by Mrs. Lena Hartzell Wallace of Kansas, at an old settlers' picnic in Wyandotte County in an appeal to check waste. It aroused more enthusiasm than any speech made to farmers since the country entered into war. Mrs. Wallace's special topic was the waste of butter, a point the farmers' wives were not slow to grasp. "If one-fourth of an ounce of butter is wasted each day in every one of the 20,000,000 homes of America, said Mrs. Wallace, "it would amount to 312,500 pounds daily. The waste for one year would be 114,062,500 pounds. The making of that amount of butter would require 265,261,500 gallons of milk or the produce of over 500,000 cows."

Soup Pot vs. the Garbage Can

"WHAT do you do with the outside leaves of cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce?" Put them in the pot-au-feu instead of the garbage can. Scrapings of the cereal cooker, bits of gravy, scraps of meat belong in the soup pot. Water the rice was boiled in makes a good soup foundation. Save the corn-beef water, and the ham water; they make good soup, cooked with dried peas or beans. Oatmeal soup as made by Swiss housewives has a charm of its own. Boil a cupful of coarse oatmeal in two quarts of water long and thoroughly, adding water if it boils too thick. Cook in it an onion and a roast beef bone or a bit of ham. Strain through a fine sieve, add a bit of thick cream, or some butter.

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Glove Silk— Economical Underwear

On the face of it, considering only the first cost, it may appear that glove silk underwear is a luxury, but those who spend wisely have found that in length of wear and in laundry bills saved there is much to be said on the other side. Here we instance some pieces which would make practical gifts.

Vests of glove silk in a choice of pink or white have band tops or are finished bodice style with ribbon straps.

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Bloomers of glove silk are made in a closed style, white or pink, knee length, medium weight, full sizes.

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This is a soup which a good cook can make into a poem, but an indifferent cook would better leave alone.

Cheese Is Mightier Than Roast Beef

"For supplying protein," says the Food Thrift Series of the United States Department of Agriculture, "one pound of cottage cheese is equal to 1.37 lbs. of chuck rib beef, to 1.52 lbs. of fowl, to 1.58 lbs. of loin pork chop, and to 1.46 lbs. of fresh ham. It supplies as much energy as 8¾ ounces of sirloin steak or 12¾ ounces of breast of veal, or 10¾ ounces of fowl."

Then, why not eat home-made cottage cheese?

Correlates School Work and War Work



MARY C. C. BRADFORD

WHEN the Government cast its eye around to see what organized forces it could utilize in its war program its eye fell upon the results of the efforts of one woman, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the National Education Association and state superintendent of the schools of Colorado. Mrs. Bradford is the second woman to hold the presidency of the N. E. A., Mrs. Ella Flagg Young having been the first.

As state superintendent of the schools of Colorado, Mrs. Bradford has made a unique position for herself by effectively correlating the work of the schools with the war work of the Government. So successful have been her efforts that the Government has seized upon the possibilities of the schools as a medium through which to further its war propaganda.

Mrs. Bradford has 6,000 schools and over 275,000 school children under her supervision. Responding to her suggestion and guidance, each school has bought a Liberty Bond to be the property of the school and to be used eventually for school improvements. Special study of history, civics and hygiene in relation to the war is being made, and while Mrs. Bradford is not an enthusiast of military training in the schools, she is committed to an intelligent program of physical training for school children, and the boys and girls of Colorado are receiving careful instruction along that line.

One interesting feature of the work of the schools has been the development of an organization called the Legion of Life, which embodies the constructive principle of conservation as opposed to the destructive forces of life. It undertakes to conserve life forces and define constructive agents. Children are taught the process of building up rather than tearing down. Mrs. Bradford is the captain of the Legion of Life; under her is an adjutant, and each school has its captain. The Legion of Life works in conjunction with the Food Administration of Colorado.

Practical use is being made of the manual training departments to help the Government feed and clothe its army. Girls are taught to knit, cook, preserve and can for the Government and boys are taught those manual arts which will be most useful in war times. Mrs. Bradford's genius has turned the schools into one of the most effective camps for furthering the war program of the Government and she has attained her ends through the processes of building up instead of destroying. She has applied the principle of conservation in her schools for the particular benefit of the Government.

Mrs. Bradford is a suffragist and on the Honorary Convention Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. When in Washington recently, Mrs. Bradford expressed the hope that she might return for the convention which is to be held in Washington the 9th of December.

War No Excuse for Let-Up in School Work

Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, has issued an appeal to clubwomen urging them to use their influence to maintain the schools of the nation in their full efficiency in war time. Dr. Claxton says: "Our schools must now be so sustained and improved as to enable them better to prepare our boys and girls for life and work in the new age which will follow the close of the war. In all this probably no others can be quite so helpful as the clubwomen of the country, most of whom are also mothers."

Horrible Example

THE opponents of equal suffrage have for years been calling attention to their statement that the cost of elections will be doubled under full suffrage, and now the suffragists are wondering if the antis will quote, as a "horrible example of man suffrage," an instance in the recent election in New York City.

It so happened a certain man was the only registered voter in a certain election precinct, but at 6 A. M., when the polling place opened, two polling clerks, four inspectors, two ballot clerks, two policemen, six watchers and a suffragist worker appeared. When the one man cast his ballot, the polling place being the man's place of business, there was nothing for the men detailed to the polling place to do but wait until time to close the polls. Then the ballot box was opened, the vote counted, and recorded. No contest was made.

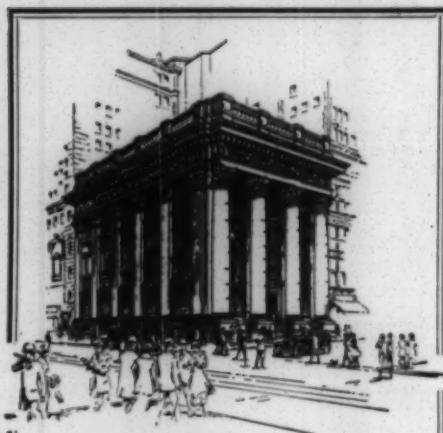
The total cost to the city of New York for this vote was \$390.

PENNSYLVANIA has enlarged the scope of women. Two years ago it protected them from the burden of the ballot. Now it has graciously consented to permit them to be employed in the manufacture of certain high explosives hitherto exclusively handled by men.

Bessie had a new dime to invest in ice cream soda.

"Why don't you give your dime to missions?" said the minister who was calling.

"I thought about that," said Bessie, "but I think I'll buy the ice cream and let the druggist give it to the missions."—*Christian Herald*.



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*She has put her hand to the
plough and will not turn back*

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National American Woman Suffrage
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*"Resolved, That we men and women, voting citizens
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of woman suffrage in New York state, do hereby re-
new our appeal to Congress to submit the federal
woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of
the several states."*

Then Get to Work

Let your congressmen know how you feel.
See that they go back to Washington in De-
cember realizing what you and other of their
constituents are expecting of them.

New York has turned a willing ear to the plea
for a real democracy within her borders. The
65th Congress will do as well by the nation.
The time has come for the enfranchisement of
all the women of all the United States by
an amendment to the federal constitution.